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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 23 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of Djibouti on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

(*Signed*) Mohamed Siad **Doualeh**

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Annex to the letter dated 23 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Djibouti on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016)

Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations stipulates that: "The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter." The Republic of Djibouti is submitting this report on that basis and in line with its international commitments.

Djibouti, as a State Member of the United Nations and in line with its international obligations, has, through its Directorate-General for National Security, established administrative measures, within its available resources, to implement the above-mentioned resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In that connection, the Republic of Djibouti has the honour to inform the Committee that, as a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), it has undertaken not to manufacture weapons of mass destruction or conventional arms and related materiel and does not possess the technology to do so. It is therefore not in a position to provide any support for the manufacture of such arms (through direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer) to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or non-State actors. Furthermore, the Republic of Djibouti has acceded to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and ratified its Amendment, and has also ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Action was taken to give effect at the national level to both of those instruments on 7 December 2011.

Measures taken by Djibouti include the recording of information concerning any person or vessel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a priority list; increased and systematic checks, in particular at the port and airport; and enhanced surveillance and continuous vigilance across the country and in its territorial waters.

It should also be noted that, given its geographical location and the language barrier, the Republic of Djibouti is not a habitual destination for citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Internal records do not provide any indication that a national of that State has travelled through or resided in Djibouti territory.

The Republic of Djibouti has adopted a number of legal texts, such as Act No. 196/AN/02/4ème L on money-laundering, seizure and international cooperation in matters concerning the proceeds of crime, Act No. 110/AN/11/6ème L on combating the financing of terrorism, Act No. 111/AN/11/6ème L on combating terrorism and other serious crimes and Act No. 112/AN/11/6ème L supplementing Act No. 196/AN/02/4ème L.

Act No. 119/AN/11/6ème L on the establishment and supervision of credit institutions and financial auxiliaries stipulates that financial establishments operating in Djibouti shall be supervised by the Central Bank. It also establishes a rule that all financial activities and establishments in the national territory must be authorized by the Central Bank. Thus, the Central Bank is currently the only entity with the authority to authorize a foreign bank to open a branch in Djibouti.

The various above-mentioned laws constitute the legal framework of the Republic of Djibouti to enable the freezing of funds, other financial assets and economic resources of persons and entities that are designated for measures set forth in United Nations resolutions imposing sanctions with respect to various countries or that are thought to be financing terrorism. Djibouti is currently using those same laws to implement the measures imposed with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.